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carnivores, the latter part of the book deals particularly with the inhabitants of the country and the difficulties that confront the explorer.

The translation is in the main good, though marred here and there by a grammatical error and by a certain looseness of expression, as where scorpions are termed "reptiles," and hippopotami are familiarly spoken of as "river hogs"; the use of capitals for the authority of Latin names seems also to have afforded a stumbling block. An index might have added to the usefulness of the book.

G. M. A.

**Notes.**—*Recent Extension of the Range of the Green Crab.* About the year 1892 or 1893, I first began to notice at Cohasset, Mass., an occasional specimen of a green crab. These crabs were about two inches in diameter and were seen at low tide on the mud flats about our float in company with *Cancer irrorata*. From that time on I noticed a gradual increase in their numbers but thought nothing of it until 1902, when a reference to a "green crab" in a physiology lecture made me wonder if the crab which had recently become so abundant at Cohasset was the same as that experimented upon. On submitting specimens to Dr. Walter Faxon for determination, I learned that they were *Carcinides manas*, a species that was not believed to occur north of Cape Cod. In the course of the summer I collected specimens at the following additional localities: Nahant, Lynn, and Ipswich, Mass., and Kittery, Maine. In the same year (1902) it was collected at Manomet Point, Mass., by Mr. J. A. Cushman, and a record of its occurrence at Portland, Maine, was obtained by Dr. Faxon. Miss Mary J. Rathbun in her "List of New England Crustacea," gives the following additional localities in Maine: Harpswell; New Meadows River, near Harpswell; and Eagle Harbor, Casco Bay; all, I believe, based on records obtained shortly previous to 1904.

The next spring, 1904, I determined to find out just how far to the eastward the green crab had reached, but gave up the undertaking after several attempts to procure specimens from Cohasset had proved unsuccessful and after hearing from Kittery that there were practically none to be found there. The winter of 1903-04 had been unusually severe along the shore and the ice consequently very thick. It had scraped every bit of eel grass from off the mud flat at the edge of which the year before I had been able to find an abundance of green crabs and it had probably killed off the crabs along with the eel grass. During the summer I made careful search for more specimens of *Carcinides* at every locality where I collected and especially at Cohas-

set, but did not find so much as a dead carapace. Mr. Cushman, however, after considerable hunting, managed to secure a few living specimens at Manomet Point. Farther north they seem to have been for the time exterminated.

It is unfortunate that accurate dates cannot be given for the first appearance of this crab at the various stations where it has been taken north of Cape Cod. All the data I can offer on this point are: (1) my impression that they first appeared at Cohasset about 1893; (2) the statement of Mr. Stephen Decatur that he began to notice them at Kittery, Maine, at about the same time; (3) the negative evidence that the species is not included in Professor Kingsley's "Invertebrata of Casco Bay" published in 1901; and (4) the fact that my uncle, Dr. W. S. Bryant, who did considerable collecting and dredging at Cohasset about twenty years ago, had never seen them there.

From these data it appears that the extension of the green crab's range from Cape Cod to at least as far north as Kittery, Maine, occurred very rapidly; that it worked its way slowly along the shore from the neighborhood of Kittery; and that it is not yet permanently established north of Cape Cod.

At Cohasset this last summer, 1905, I found a few dead immature specimens washed up, and on November 19, 1905, Mr. T. Barbour and I collected several living specimens, some nearly full grown, in tide pools on one of the other reefs. There is hope, therefore, that it may again, after a few favorable seasons, become common north of Cape Cod.

The green crab is found in tide pools, along the edge of mud flats, on beaches, and under overhanging rockweed. It does not seem to burrow in sand or mud as does Cancer, when it is left by the tide. It is therefore easily detected and its presence or absence should be noted by everyone who has the opportunity to observe the fauna of our northern New England coast.

OWEN BRYANT

*The Pelvic Region of the Porpoise.* Because of the degeneration of the pelvic girdle in the porpoises and other cetaceans, it has been impossible on purely osteological grounds to state with precision which vertebræ in these animals correspond to the sacral vertebræ of other mammals. Knauff (*Jen. Zeitschr. f. Naturw.*, vol. 40, pp. 253-318) has attacked this problem from the standpoint of the spinal nerves and has shown that the vertebral column is so related to the lumbo-sacral plexus in the porpoise that instead of possessing 14 lumbar vertebræ as has been generally assumed, this animal has

only 6 and that consequently its sacral vertebræ are much more anterior in position than has heretofore been supposed.

G. H. P.

*Adaptations in the Arteries of the Horse.* Bärner (*Jen. Zeitschr. f. Naturw.*, vol. 40, pp. 319-382) in a study of the thoracic and abdominal arteries of the horse has shown that the structure of the arteries varies with the blood pressure, the mechanical relations to the surroundings, and the functional relations of the vessels. As the blood pressure decreases in the more distant vessels the arterial walls become thinner and take on more the character of muscular tubes. Where arteries receive support from surrounding parts, as for instance where the aorta pierces the diaphragm, their walls are thin. Finally adaptations are to be seen where special conditions exist; thus the vertebral artery has its elastic elements unusually developed in relation to a demand for the utmost freedom of movement in the horse's neck.

G. H. P.

*Two New Chipmunks.* Dr. C. H. Merriam (*Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, June, 1905) describes two new chipmunks of unusual interest. One of them, called *Eutamias amœnus operarius*, is the common little four-striped species of the Boreal zone in Colorado. It has been referred to Say's *E. quadrivittatus*, but that species lives in the foothills, and the mountain form is actually nearest to *E. amœnus* of the Californian Sierras. In view of the widely severed habitats of the forms *operarius* and *amœnus*, and the absence of any evidence of intergradation, it would seem that the Colorado animal should rather rank as a full species, *Eutamias operarius*. The other new chipmunk is *E. hopiensis*, an unusually handsome form from the Painted Desert, Arizona.

T. D. A. C.

*The Ant Genus Liometopum.* Dr. W. M. Wheeler (*Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, Nov., 1905), gives an interesting revision of the genus *Liometopum*, as found in North America, with a discussion of the habits of the species. The geographical distribution of *Liometopum* is of especial interest, as it is one of those types which may be designated palæoboreal; that is to say, it appears to have had a boreal distribution in times past, but has now been driven south, where it persists, with few representatives, in the southern parts of the temperate zones of both hemispheres. Herein it reminds one somewhat of the butterfly genus *Parnassius*, but it differs from that in the smaller

number of species, and the much less alpine habitat. The species are three, so far as known: *L. microcephalum* of southern Europe, *L. lindgreeni* of Assam and Burma, and *L. apiculatum* (with varieties or subspecies *occidentale* and *luctuosum*) of western North America. In New Mexico *L. apiculatum* ascends to about 8000 ft., and in Mexico even somewhat higher.

T. D. A. C.

**Ichthyological Notes.**—In the *Memoirs of the New South Wales Naturalists' Club*, (no. 2, 1904), Mr. Edgar R. Waite gives a most useful catalogue of the fishes of that State, with reference to the descriptions of each species. Mr. Waite has adopted a modern sequence in his classification and the names adopted by him show a praiseworthy attention to the necessary rules of nomenclature. Five hundred and twenty-six species are enumerated, most of them occurring in the harbor of Sydney.

In the *Records of the Australian Museum*, 1904, vol. 5, Mr. Waite has a useful review of the gobies with separate ventrals, known as Eleotrids, found in the waters of New South Wales. In another paper in the same *Records*, Mr. Waite discusses the breeding habits of the Fighting Fish, *Betta pugnax*.

In the *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute*, Professor W. B. Benham of Otago University describes a new species of the great pelagic Oar-fish, under the name of *Regalecus parkeri*.

In the *Meddelelser fra Kommissionen for Havundersøgelser*, of Denmark (vol. 2, no. 7, 1905), Dr. Adolph Severin Jensen gives a monographic account of the ear-stones of fishes dredged in the "Polar Deep." He develops the fact, hitherto unknown, that otoliths in great quantities are deposited in the northern seas at the present time. Many of these belong to the small codfish, *Micromesistius poutassou*, a fish not properly reckoned as arctic.

In the *Bulletin of the Bureau of Fisheries for 1904* (vol. 24) Mr. Frederick A. Lucas discusses the osteology of the Tile-fish, *Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps*, a singular fish of the depths of the Atlantic. He finds the family Latilidæ, to which it belongs, well defined, and well separated from Malacanthus and from Bathymaster, which have been wrongly associated with it. In the same *Bulletin*, Mr. C. E. Silvester discusses the blood-vascular system of the Tile-fish.

In an elaborate paper in the *Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences*, William F. Allen, of Stanford University, describes